"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

VOL. III-NO. 8.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Recorder.

MORAL AND POSITIVE.

Religious institutions are commonly distin

haps there is not a distinction more generally of divine revelation.

guished as being either moral or positive. Per-

received in the schools of dogmatic theology,

than the one just named. "It has been made

by the ablest writers, of various denominations,

and must be made if we would understand the

Scriptures;" so says Andrew Fuller. But we

protest there is not a more arbitrary distinction

made in all the scholastic divinity we have read,

nor one which has been more fruitful of confu-

sion and error in the Christian world. So far

as we know its history, it was an invention of

the schoolmen of the middle ages, and was em-

ployed by such men as Bonaventure, Thomas

Aquinas, and Duns Scotus, to justify the papal

to have made in the laws of former and present

dispensations of his will. Thus Mr. Andrew

Fuller says, "Without it, we should confound

to Israel at Sinai, (the sum of which is love to

God and our neighbor,) with the body of carnal

ordinances, imposed on them until the time of

reformation. We should also confound those

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 13, 1846.

gan nations at the present day; and we have by drawing supplies from the fountain of life. of the useful labor required by our common the condition of our race. It is not war, nor been assured by those who have been among A person must be a poor dwindling professor, them, that our laws which enforce the morality who does not go to God for daily supplies. It all. of the seventh commandment appear to them is painful to hear how professors oppose the

Sabbath

exceedingly arbitrary and unnatural. It is on regular observance of this interesting duty. this great and awful fact that other writers have Some cannot find time-others, opportunity. based their strongest arguments for the necessity | Some think regularity tends to formality. There are individuals who say that they can maintain

If it should be alledged, that although fallen a spirit of prayer without retirement. Some are man does not discover that they are originally ashamed that others should know, or even think, right in themselves without the aid of revelation, that they retire to pray. Let the mind be imyet when we become acquainted with them we | bued with the love of Christ, and the duty of can discover that they are so; we reply, that the | prayer becomes a privilege. Indeed, all exsame is true of every positive law which God has | cuses for its neglect vanish, and the returning given. There never was one given without a season for its exercise will be hailed with demoral, a holy design. For example, the Lord's | light. These know something of true happi-Supper is called a *positive institution*. We ness. They ascend the ladder let down from should not have known that it was our duty to heaven, commune with the glorified, and feel celebrate the death of Christ in that way, had the warm beamings of the divine countenance. we not been instructed to do so by the Saviour. They feel the golden chain in their hands which Yet every Christian can see that there is a holy is fastened to the divine throne.

> "Prayer is the Christian's vital breath The Christian's native air, His watchword at the gate of death, He enters heaven with prayer." W-R.

FOURIERISM, ETC. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-

I cut the following from the New York Trischeme of Fourier for improving the social con-

needs, and that paying this debt is essential to ambition, nor intemperance, nor any of the great the healthful and happy existence of each and vices so openly condemned, that lies at the bot-

Receiber.

understood and accepted, labor will no longer as it does the world-aye, so much that it cannot be acounted drudgery or remitted to hirelings, be touched by the hand of discipline-that but will be performed under circumstances which | makes our earth a place of tears. Those very will render it agreeable and joyfully welcomein other words, that industry generally may and grow out of this very covetousness, that is treatyet will be rendered truly attractive, whereby ed as an imperfection rather than a crime. The slavery, serfdom, rapacity and oppression, will place that Christ gave it no one dare now give be banished from the face of the earth.

effected in an order of society based not on ne- to rise up in rebellion and scorn against the cessity but on radical justice; not on the de- heartless religion that condemns their vices and pression of any, but the upraising of all-in urges them to repentance, while it leaves them which personal interests shall not diverge from, and their children to starve. "The church;" par but converge to each other-wherein the ignorance, needless toil, waste and want of our pet- and her incomes, build countless cathedrals, and ty, isolated households, shall be superseded by pray for the salvation of the world till doomsthe vast economies of a combined household, day; but so long as she robsthe poor and neglects which shall immensely diminish the cost of rent, the physical condition of the suffering, she will fuel, cooking, &c., &c., while increasing at the pray to a deaf God. "To visit the widow and same time the comforts derived therefrom. In the fatherless in their distress," is one of the such a household, education of all kinds may be chief duties of religion, and yet the Church of brought within the reach and means of the England never does it; on the contrary, she humblest, while opportunity to labor, with the sends the tithe collector in her place. just and sure reward thereof, shall be ever secured to all.

-Such is a rude sketch of the ideal of association. Do you say that human nature is too depraved to permit its realization? Then let regenerated Christian nature teach it how. Do bune, and ask for it a place in your paper, in you object to our means for effecting the desired justice to the visionary but very badly-treated renovation? Then devise better and commend them to general adoption as early and earnestly as possible. Do not stand quarreling with us dition of man, and in justice to the motives of about our way, but propound your own better those who assume the business of its advocacy. way and push it forward. It must by this time The scheme itself may be altogether impractic- be evident to all, that new instrumentalities, new precepts and examples of the New Testament But of the moral laws he says, "It were incon- able, but the motives there set forth are worthy ideas, are essential to the realization of that equal right to life, liberty, and happiness, proclaimed in our Declaration of Independence, and aspired to by the benevolent all over the world. Still the dark dens of ignorance and the foul haunts of sin cluster in the shadow of our moss-covered churches; still crime and pauperism are advancing in this favored land of light and liberty; still millions toil for the most meagre subsistence, constantly haunted by the as the manifestations of that impulse towards fear that the opportunity to toil will be withdrawn, equality which now moves the spirit of man the and all means of carning a livelihood denied them; still we see that radical injestice and strong temptations to crime are interwoven in the whole framework of society. Men, who say you love God and your neighbor, stay not to differ with us, but grapple with this mountain of abuses, resolving that it shall be destroyed ! -Alas! appeals more moving though not more earnest than ours have fallen but on faith less and stony hearts! From the spectacle of wealth or birth are allowed to fix their seals this wounded, bleeding body of humanity, the priest and the Levite pass coldly on the other side, muttering that man was born to suffer, and that wrong and woe must continue to the end of the world. They leave to despised Samaritans and sinners the task of binding up these ghastly wounds and striving in their best way to heal them. Heaven grant that these may be found worthy to endure obloquy and calumny, loss of friends and of wealth, so that theirs may be the true honor of having done or suffered something to promote the great cause of man's universal well-being!

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WHOLE NO. 112.

tom of human misery. It is covetousness-the 5. We believe that when these truths are fully thirst for gold, which fills the church too much, vices, against which such anathemas are hurled.

it, and man is left to mourn in poverty and want, 6. We believe that these reforms can only be and all the hateful passions of the wretched left excellence, of England may treble her prelates

THE ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM.

The general aspect of the environs of Jerusalem may be described in a few words. Mountains without shade, and valleys without water. the earth without verdure, rocks without granleur. Here and there a few blocks of gray stone start up out of the dry and fissured earth, between which, beneath the shade of an old fig tree, a gazelle or a hyena are occasionally seen to emerge from the fissures of the rock. A few plants or vines creep, over the surface of that gray and parched soil; in the distance is occaionally seen a grove of olive trees, casting shade over the arid side of the mountain, the mouldering walls and towers of the city appearing from afar on the summit of Mount Sion. Such is the general character of the country. The sky is ever pure, bright and cloudless never does even the slightest film of mist obscure the purple tint of evening and morning. On the side of Arabia a wide gulf opens amidst the black ridges, and presents a vista of the shining surface of the Dead Sea, and the violet summits of the mountains of Moab. Rarely is a breath of air heard to murmur in the fissures of the rocks, or among the branches of the aged olives; not a bird sings, nor an insect chirps in the waterless furrows. Silence reigns universally in the city, in the roads, in the fields. Such was Jerusalem during all the time that we spent within its walls. Not a sound ever met our ears but the neighing of the horses. who grew impatient under the burning rays of the sun or who furrowed the earth with their feet as they stood picketed round our camp, mingled occasionally with the crying of the hour from the minarets, or the mournful cadences of the Turks, as they accompanied the dead to their cemeteries. Jerusalem, to which the world hastens to visit a sepulchre, is itself a vast tomb of a people; but it is a tomb without cypresses, without inscriptions, without monuments, of which they have broken the gravestones, and the ashes of which appear to cover the earth which surrounds it with mourning, silence, and sterility. We cast our eyes back frequently from the top of every hill which we passed in this mournful and desolate region, and at length we saw, for the last time, the crown of olives which surmounts the Mount of the same name, and which long rises above the horizon, after you have lost sight of the town itself. At length it also sunk beneath the rocky screen, and disappeared like the chaplets of flowers which we throw on a sepulchre. [Lamartine's Travels.

changes of the times and laws which God ordained, for such as were suited to their notions of things. Protestant divines have used it, from ation, is sufficiently ample to imental principles of the dif Science. the times of the Reformation to the present, to account for the changes which God is supposed

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which arise from the relation we stand in to sistent with the perfections of God not to have God and to one another, with positive institurequired us to love him and one another, or to tutions which arise merely from the sovereign have allowed the contrary." The Pharisees, will of the Lawgiver, and could never have been however, said that God did allow them to "hate known had he not expressly enjoined them." their enemies." But he who spoke as never From our youth up we have been taught to receive this as a just and necessary distinction, us to love even our enemies; and we can see, and have never known it disputed. It appears that if it were inconsistent with the perfections to us now as one of the most unfounded and of God to have allowed the contrary, it must mischievous subtleties of scholastic divinity that have been because of the natural relation of retains a standing in the usages of modern man to man, which God himself made. And so

the eternal standard of right and wrong given ble in revelation as wise and holy reasons for

design in the institution and celebration of that

ordinance. It is alledged, we know, that if

Christ had not died in the manner he did, the

reasons for its institution would never have ex-

isted. Very true; and so if the constitution of man

had been of some other nature, the reasons for

each of the precepts of the decalogue would

never have existed. Indeed, there are discerni-

each positive institution of Jehovah as for the

moral laws. But Mr. Fuller says of positive in-

stitutions, "Had it pleased God, he might in

various instances have enjoined the opposites."

schools. That this distinction is unfounded, may be

given; God could not have enjoined the opposhown from the etymological and conventional sites in the same relations, and to answer the meanings of the words. Etymologically, the same ends. Take circumcision, for example. word moral signifies that consideration by which Circumcision was a cutting off a certain piece of we determine the manners or conduct of manflesh. The opposite would have been to put a kind to be right, good, or virtuous. Convenpiece on. Could it have been done? Or take tionally, when applied to the law of God, it the Lord's Supper, and the opposite of breaking means nearly the same as the word holy. "The and distributing bread would be to gather pieces moral law" and "the holy law of God," are exof bread and make them into one. Would that have been a showing forth of the Lord's deathpressions used interchangeably by the most of his body broken for us? acute logicians. The theological use of the

The distinction of the commandments of God word, is to designate those duties the reasons of which we are supposed to be able to see anteceinto moral and positive is altogether a fictitious one, and has no foundation in the word of God. dent to the divine command, and which are supposed to arise from the nature of the case. The Our first parents brought death, and all their word positive, etymologically signifies absolute, woes and ours, by eating of the forbidden tree,

certain, known; conventionally and theologiwhich they could not have known to be wrong cally, it is applied to a class of duties, the reasons if it had not been divinely prohibited; for Eve of which it is supposed we cannot discern withsaw "that the tree was good for food, and that out direct revelation, and which we observe | it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be demerely because a supreme power has enjoined sired to make one wise." Uzzah was smitten them. with death for taking hold of the sacred ark to

keep it from falling. The only way he could Allowing the correctness of these definitions -(and we have taken them nearly verbatim | have known it to be wrong to do so, was by knowing that he was not a Levite, to whom alone from some of the best writers)-and we affirm the care of the ark pertained by divine appointthat there is not a precept of all the divine institutions but is both moral and positive-the ment. In the Mosaic code, offences against the

theological or scholastic use of the word moral ceremonial law were punishable with death as excepted. Every precept of Jehovah with | certainly and peremptorily as offences against which we are acquainted, was designed to affect | the decalogue. For example, the stranger, or the manners or conduct of mankind, and was one not of the tribe of Levi, who should intergiven to determine what in their manners would | fere with the erection of the tabernacle, was punishable with death as the blasphemer of Jebe right, good, virtuous. One expression of sacred Scripture, from many of a like charac- | hovah's name or the murderer of his neighbor. The distinction being unfounded in nature and ter, may show that ALL God's commandments fact, ought to be abandoned. It is one of the are holy in themselves. It is Psalm 119: 128-"1 esteem all thy precepts concerning all things doctrines of men invented and perpetuated to justify departures from God's law. to be right;" i. e. right in themselves. Another

may suffice to show that they are all positive in commandments are truth. Concerning thy tesof all commendation.

It is common to stigmatize "Fourierism," Odd-Fellowship," and their kindred, as measures originating in the perverted desires of men, and as assuming an attitude hostile to any other man spoke, said that the law required | Christianity. Not so do I view them; but rather, world over. And if their relation to Christianity is antagonistic, may it not be because the church, in a degenerate state, does not secure of all the positive institutions which he has

to man that social elevation to which he is entitled ? Just look this matter in the face for a moment. Think you that universal love and unity will be promoted, where the distinctions of upon brothers of the same church ?---where one may, in perfect conformity to the usage of the world, add to his useless store from the ill-paid toil of a brother ?---and where a man may give his \$25 for a choice of seats in the house of God, while a poor sister in yonder corner is compelled, from her scanty support and utter destitution of sympathy, to apply to your "Poor Associations" for relief? How long would it take such a church as this, to convince a degenerate world of the adaptation of Christianity to its

Perhaps I have unjustly placed certain evils in the relation of "cause and effect;" but if you will look about, my word for it, you will discover that such churches and odd-fellows' lodges are almost invariably neighbors.

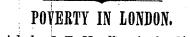
needs ?

It seems to me that the doctrines of Christianity, as exemplified in the primitive church, are all-sufficient to secure to man the full enjoyment of his rights, and that no association of unsanctified hearts ever will effect that object. If this be true, how does it become Christians to labor to bring the church back to that simple, blessed condition, in which there will be no distinctions of person, no poverty unshared by all;

"Where each can feel a brother's sigh, And with him bear a part."

Until then, do let us look charitably upon the "isms" which are springing up around us, and prayer that the great Head of Church will animate his children to a more entire conformity to the teachings of his Word.

spoken of as more absolute and certain than is opportunity for its exercise. The Saviour has 1. We who are Associationists maintain that colorless, as if bleached for a long time in the When he is compelled to speak with plainness, the positive character of all God's laws by the given us a beautiful example, by often retiring the right to labor ought to be secured to every dews of a dungeon, and the little boy was evi- and rebuke with all long suffering, or to vindisacred writers. As to the conventional use of to some secret place to commune with his Fath- human being, so that none should be dependent dently dying. How they came there, no one cate unpopular doctrines, or inculcate unwelthe word positive by theological writers, it is as er. Patriarchs and Prophets pursued the same for a livelihood on the accident of another's could tell; but there sat the sister struggling come truths, and you discover in others a diswanting to hire and feeling sure of making a feebly to sustain her sinking brother. The poor position to repel them; then stand by him; hold true of all God's laws as it is of that particular course. Isaac went out at eventide to meditate profit on his or her labor. Is this unreasona- little fellow sat with his head waving to and fro, him up with the strength of prayer and the enclass to which the term is applied. Even an and pray. Jacob wrestled with the angel all ble ? and his eyes closed, while his sister, to whom some ergy of faith-then, instead of falling discomfitapostle said of the tenth commandment of the night, and to the dawning of the day. The 2. We contend that labor should be elevated one had given a morsel of bread, was crowding ed before his foes, truth shall accomplish glodecalogue, "I had not known lust, except the men most eminent for piety have been exempla- and dignified, not in the vapid froth of some the food into his mouth, conscious that famine was rious victories. fourth-of-July oration, but in very deed and the cause of his illness. The spectators, moved 5. Never interfere with the private or family law had said, Thou shall not covet." Again he ry for devotion in the closet. Private devotion truth; so that the sober, honest man who earns by the touching spectacle, rained money into arrangements of your minister. He has the affirms that "by the law is the knowledge of tends to elevate, sanctify, and comfort. Forhis living over a workbench shall be as much her lap; but she did not even deign to pick it same rights and responsibilities in reference to sin." The universal practice of mankind while sake the closet, that sacred spot on earthly esteemed and regarded in society as his cousin up, or thank them, but, with her pale face bent his family that other men have. And the peodestitute of the knowledge of divine law, is ground, and the man becomes groveling, corthe bank president or shipping merchant, if his in the deepest anxiety on her brother, kept forc- ple that would pry into his domestic arrangeing the bread into his mouth. The tears came ments, or attempt to thwart him in any endeavlikewise proof that without the law there is no rupt, and wretched. Where does declension beintrinsic merits are equal. Is this absurd? 3. We contend that it is the duty of the hu- unbidden to my eyes, and I also threw my mite ors to render his situation in this respect more knowledge of sin in those things which the law gin, but at the point where the closet is neglectman family so to adjust their relations that every of charity into her lap and hastened away. Oh! eligible, pleasant, or economical, show two pronounces to be sin. In the fifth and sixth ed? How did that young female professor lose child born into the world shall surely receive a how strange it is that men will roll in wealth, grand defects at least. First-A want of good chapters of his "Gospel its own Witness," An- her virtue ?---that young man his honesty or sogood physical, mental and moral development and every day throw away what would make breeding. Second-A narrowness of spirit drew Fuller has shown that so far are mankind briety ?-that member of a Christian church his or training-shall enjoy a full and thorough ed- hundreds happy, and yet feel no reproaches of which will be apt to render uncomfortable all ucation adapted to his natural capacities and conscience for their acts! We hear much now- who have intercourse with them. who have not the light of revelation, from see- love for the prayer circle, the sanctuary of God, requirements, so as to be, so far as Providence a-days of the horrors of war; but there is no 6. Be punctual with your minister, and pay ing that the precepts of the decalogue are right the communion service, and all the active dupermits, the brother and equal of all other hu- battle-field which exhibits such woe, and suffer- him his salary without asking. If any class of in themselves, that violations, of every, precept ties of religion? How else than by remissing, and mortality, as the streets, and lanes, and men earn the scanty pittance which is generally man beings. of it were legalized in the most polished states ness in private exercises ? If we intend to 4. We believe that every human being owes cellars of London. Even our preachers are on given them, it is the minister of the gospel, and of Greece and Rome. The same is true of pa. maintain a Christian life, it can only be effected to the race the duty of performing a fair share the wrong track in their efforts to ameliorate the salary should be punctually paid.



From an article by J. T. Headley, in the Ch. Parlor Mag. I was constantly meeting in London evidences of the miserable condition of the poor. Though there is a law forbidding street begging, it cannot prevent the poor wretches from asking for bread. I was struck with the character of many of the beggars that accosted me, so unlike those I had been accustomed to meet. I had just come from Italy, where the whining tone. pitiful look, and drawling "me miserabile !" "fame !" "per carita !" and the ostentatious display of deformed limbs, had rendered me somewhat hardened to all such appeals. But here it was quite different. Men of stout frames, unright bearing, and manly voices, would tell me in a few plain words that they were out of work, willing to cover with the mantle of charity any and that their families were starving !

One pleasant afternoon, as I was strolling up Ludgate Hill, filled with the multitude, I saw a spect his judgment in all the important matters sight I shall never forget; it even arrested the pertaining to the moral and spiritual interests Londoners, accustomed as they are to all kinds of the parish. Remember that he is the spirituof misery, and a group was collected on the al watchman placed on the walls of Zion in bear their rebuke with patience, and with much walk. Two children, a boy and a girl, the latter your place, and feels a deep interest in all that I should judge about eight, and the former five pertains to the best good of society. or six years of age, sat on the flagging, pressed closed against the wall, wholly unconscious of the passing multitude. In their dress, appear-

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD PASTOR

1. Give your pastor your confidence and affections. Let him always feel that he is among friends that will guard his reputation, and be little deficiencies.

2. Consult him freely, and show that you re-

3. Speak kindly to others of your pastor, and let them see that you respect him, and value his ministrations among you in the Lord.

I have marked in italics a portion of this 4. Protect the reputation and good name of ance, and all, they seemed to have been just For the Recorder. the etymological sense of the word-" All thy taken from some damp, dark cellar, where they your pastor. His character is his capital. 'ism," which, though it appears like the grop PRIVATE PRAYER Should you ever see the envenomed shafts of had been for months deprived of light, and almost ings of an infidel heart, demands of every Christtimonies, I have known of old that THOU hast No Christian can live without prayer. It is of sustenance. Their clothes were in rags, calumny pointed at him, let your hearts, like so ian the inquiry whether these things are so. F black, damp, and ready to drop from their many encompassing shields, receive them, and established them forever:" Nothing can be the breath of the new-born soul, and he seeks crouching bodies; their cheeks were perfectly your hands extract and break them at your feet.

S. D.

The Sabbath Recorder. New York, August 13, 1846.

-**30** -

COBBCIVE POWER OF MAGISTRATES IN BELIGION. It is instructive to mark the steps by which the more pious and intelligent portion of Christians have been led from the belief that magistrates may justly exercise a coercive power in religion, to the true doctrine of universal religious liberty. Three hundred years ago, the papal hierarchy claimed to possess the right of forming and executing ecclesiastical laws exempt from secular control. But when the Reformers arose, they saw the danger of acknowledging this right, and therefore boldly denied it. Even then, however, there was no difference of religion differing from the Church of England," opinion as to the right of some party to impose &c., 1661. The concluding article is another forms of belief, and to enjoin by law the pro- appeal from Maidstone jail in the year 1661, fession of some religious faith. Of course the bearing the signature of nine prisoners. ground of conflict was narrowed down to the simple question in whom the power of making lished by the Hanserd Knollys Society. The laws to bind the conscience should be vested. The adherents of the Romish Church contended | work cannot fail to be both interesting and usestoutly, that it belonged to their ecclesiastics. The Reformers, on the other hand, denied this claim, and endeavored to transfer the disputed right from the ecclesiastic to the civil magistrate. It is surprising to see with what confidence the early Reformers looked to the secular arm for their superiority over Rome. There was scarcely a confession of faith or a creed framed by them, which did not acknowledge the right of civil rulers to exercise a coercive power in matters of religion. In the Confession of Basle, for instance, it is written, "God hath assigned to the magistrate, who is his minister, the sword and chief external power, for the defense of the good, and for the revenging and punishing of the eyil". The Confession of Bohemia says, "They do govern instead of God upon earth, and are his deputies." Cranmer exhorted the sovereign, as God's vicegerent, to take care that

the worship of God was under due regulations, to suppress idolatry, and remove images. Even the pious and amiable Dr. John Owen, nearly a entury after the commencement of the Reformation, affirmed, that the supreme magistrate of German Seventh-day Baptists) who have been, a nation professing the religion of Jesus Christ, for more than a century, esteemed by their imought to exert his power for the support and mediate neighbors, in all their settlements, for furtherance of the faith and worship of God, their Christian deportment, are now attracting hood. and ought also to forbid, coerce, or restrain, such principles and practices as are contrary to wealth, and thousands, who had never before them. Thus the Reformers recognized the su- heard any thing of their peculiar religious views premacy of the civil magistrate in matters of are becoming interested in their behalf as a perfaith. In doing so they committed themselves to secuted people, and are ready to sustain them in a course fatal alike to liberty of conscience and | maintaining their unalienable rights as citizens the just prerogatives of Jesus Christ. The con- and freemen. sequence was, that in less than a century after the Reformation was at its height, free inquiry prevailed. The Baptists of England were among the first-if indeed they were not the first-to deny the authority of civil or ecclesiastical rulers to separation from the existing religious organizawould find a response in the bosom of every lover of mental and religious freedom-someheretics; and worst of all, were subjected to anxieties, griefs, sufferings, and compelled to wander about in fear and danger to obtain a miserable subsistence. Nevertheless, the principle which they had espoused remained true, all their sufferings. They saw it gaining new adherents wherever it was proclaimed, until now the great mass of Protestants are bold in practice it.

the Law of God and of the Land, and by King ing eyes closed by pious hands, and were inter- his blood flowed from his heart in arteries only, James his many testimonies, that no man ought | red in Mount Zion Cemetery. to be persecuted for his religion," &c., 1615. Next in order comes "The Necessity of Toler-

tions propounded to the Synod, tending to prove only reward has been persecution. They have that Corporal Punishments ought not to be in- never received, they never asked, any thing at flicted upon such as hold errors in religion, and the hands of the Government, but liberty of conthat in matters of religion men ought not to be science; which they ever have believed, and still compelled, but have liberty and freedom," &c., do believe, is fully secured to them by the Conseveral peaceable, innocent subjects of Kent, all right of human government to exercise auand now prisoners in the Gaol of Maidstone, for thority over, or fetter in the least, the religious the Testimouy of a Good Conscience," &c., 1660. This is followed by, "A Plea for Toleration of Opinions and persuasions in matters of obey those who have rule over" them, they con-Such is a brief outline of the first book pubsubject of it is certainly well chosen, and the ful. May books of a similar stamp be multiplied a thousand-fold

PERSECUTION IN PENNSYLVANIA. To^{\$} the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :----

I have just received a note from the Society at Snowhill, informing me that eight* of the fourteen Seventh-day Baptists at that place, ar- Liberty." raigned before, 'Squire Toms, for laboring on their secluded farms on first-day, June 21st, and whose trial was delayed until the 14th of last month, have been fined (four dollars each and costs of prosecution;) and that they have taken an appeal from his decision to the August Term of the County Court. Should they fail to have their rights vindicated at that tribunal, they have determined to carry it up to the Supreme Court, and test the constitutionality of the law under which they suffer so much persecution; in which they will have the sympathy of not only all Sabbath-keepers, but of all the friends of religious freedom throughout the land.

This obscure and unostentatious people (th much attention abroad, throughout the common-

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

These are some of the services and sacrifices which these German Seventh-day Baptists made ation in Matters of Religion; or certain Ques- for the cause of civil and religious liberty. Their 1647. The fourth tract is "The humble Peti- stitutions of the State and the Union. They supposed the superfluous part; consequently we suppose his mind was fixed upon the natural tion and Representation of the Sufferings of ask for no exclusive privileges. They disclaim both died of their wounds, to the great sorrow of effect of such laws, rather than upon the exact rights of any being. While, in civil affairs, they respect "the powers that be," and strive "to tend for the unalienable right of observing the laws of God, as declared in his own Word, and resist being forced, in religious service, to keep "the commandments of men." They recognize the laws of the land in secular matters, and honor the laws of God, and God alone, in religious faith and practice. These are the unalienable rights of all members of our Republic. These warfare?

are rights reserved by the people to themselves in the formation of our Government; which no power can legitimately wrest from them. If usurped by our Legislatures, and sustained by the Judiciary, then has the downfall of our Republic already commenced, and we may pre-

W. M. F.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., August 7, 1846.

CONTROVERSY.

What subjects afford proper topics of controversy, and what should be the object of discussion? It is evident that any subject may be profitably investigated, if entered upon, not with a desire for victory, not saying to the world that when we die all right and truth dies with us, but earnestly seeking for truth and light and knowledge, with a mind open to receive it from whatever source it may come. The only proper limit to controversy is when good results cease and evil ones follow-when enmity takes the place of good will, and discord usurps the throne

and thence supposed the veins of no use. The other discovered that his blood flowed to the heart in veins, and, equally wise, supposed the arteries useless. Thus a contention arose, each as a discoverer vindicating his own theory, notwithstanding their neighbors tried to show them what a beautiful theory the union of the two would make. But the contention grew warmer, respondent has spoken of Sunday laws as opand to settle the matter, each cut away what he posed to keeping the Sabbath. In that instance. many friends and the total ruin of numerous dependents. What surprises me most is, that so much ado is made about a thing in itself so perfectly impracticable to prove. Have you ever known a man to be more meek, more holy, more. devoted to good or benevolence, after having Sunday laws abominable in the eyes of all those participated in such a contention ? Who ever who oppose coercion by the civil power in mat. knew a church involved in such discussions, which did not leave on the field of contest more to say a man shall not work on the first-day of or less dead and wounded, and even the survivors the week, than they have to say that he shall unfitted for performing the duties of Christians, because they had been engaged in an unholy

AN INQUIRER AFTER THE WHOLE TRUTH. DERUYTER, July 17, 1846.

JEWISH EMIGRANTS-BELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The following paragraph, taken from "The Orient" of May 11, shows that the reputation of pare to sing the requiem of "the last Hope of our country for religious freedom, not less than for its climate and soil, is attracting to our shores men of property and standing from the Old World. We only wish that our reputation in this respect was merited. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that notwithstanding the loud boasts of Fourth-of-July orators, there are vet laws written upon the statute books of nearly every State in the Union which give the lie to our professions of religious equality. Of course we refer to the laws for bidding useful labor on the first-day of the week. Such laws necessarily make "distinctions" and show "preferences" in

matters of faith totally inconsistent with our republican Constitution and the general spirit of our political institutions. These wealthy Jews will say so, when, after having taken up their

A Suggestion A private letter inquires. ' Do not some of your correspondents err in stating our civil difficulties upon the Sabbath question ? They state that the law prohibits our keeping the Sabbath; but the truth is, it forbids our working upon the first-day of the week." We thank our friend for the suggestion. Only one instance now occurs to us, in which a corlanguage in which they are expressed. It is much better, undoubtedly, to guard against any statement with which fault may be found. The case is bad enough when presented in its true light, and no false glosses are needed to make ters of religion. Legislators have no more right work on the seventh-day. To dictate upon either of these points, is to exercise authority never committed to them by God or man. It is therefore an act of usurpation and tyranny.

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RELIGIOUS FREEDOM-EQUAL RIGHTS.-The Convention now in session at Albany to revise the Constitution of the State of New York, has adopted the article of the present Constitution guarantying the free exercise of religious worship. A discussion arose, but no action was taken, in relation to the article now in force which provides that no preacher of the gospel or priest of any denomination, shall be capable of holding any civil or military office or place within this State. The re-enactment of this provision was strenuously opposed as anti-republican and illiberal. Under the present Constitution, so long as a minister discharges his duty faithfully he is ineligible to any civil office, just like a State-prison convict; but the moment he proves himself unworthy of the ministerial office. and is turned out of it in disgrace, he is recognized as fit to be a candidate for a seat in Congress or the Governor's chair. We think the clergy will not thank the Convention for taking their case in hand. If they are so good that they ought to be keptout of civil offices, we do not believe they will rush into them to the injury of the State. If they are not too good to occupy such offices, we see no reason for Constitutional enactments to exclude them from benefits and responsibilities which are open to every other class of citizens.

ing, in a late number of the London Baptist Magazine, a notice of a work recently, published in England by the Hanserd Knollys Societysociety established something more than a year ago for the purpose of securing the re-publication of the writings of old and celebrated Beptist authors. This is the first work issued by the Society, and is a collection of "Tracts on Liberty of Conscience and Persecution," containing the substance of the early controveraler on that subject. The tracts were originally published between the years 1614 and 1661, a period of fearful interest to the Dissenters of England, during which Joseph Davis was imprisoned in Oxford Castle, and John James was hung and quartered for adherence to the Sabbath of the Bible. The first tract is entitled, "MReligion's Peace, tor at Plea for Liberty of Conscience in long since presented, to King James, and the High Court of Parhament then In sitting, by Leonard Busher, citizen of London, and printed in the year 1614." The second piece is entitled, " Persention for Religion

Without making any pretensions to any speing town of Oberdorf. The poverty which meekness, good has resulted. The eyes of the characterizes the appearance of German emicial favors, if any denomination of Christians in blind have been opened, men converted from and earnest piety were almost entirely banished | the Republic deserve any consideration from the grants for America, was happily not perceptible the error of their ways, and God glorified. But in this instance. On the contrary, affluence apfrom the communities in which this doctrine Government of Pennsylvania, and indeed from it seems that the controversial spirit has frepeared to pervade their ranks. Elegant omni together the following items :--the Government of the Union, it is these "harmquently been carried into fields where it has probuses conveyed the parties to the place of emless" German Seventh-day Baptists. Persecut barkation, and all were well dressed, particularly duced contrary results. For instance, those vexed in their "vaterland," they left their homes the handsome Jewish girls, who formed no mean ed questions of Trinitarianism vs. Unitarianism, part of the company. The whole had a gay and and their kindred to seek an asylum in the wilds and Calvinism vs. Arminianism, upon one side cheerful appearance. The company carry on Saturday, which put several lives in danimpose articles of religion, and to assert the of America, where they might "sit under their or the other of which are marshaled the best with them a 'Sephor Tora,' (scroll of the law,) | ger and resulted in the death of a promising right of every man to act in accordance with own vine and fig-tree, and worship Almighty which they had solemnly dedicated in the syna- child, aged 4 years, a daughter of Mr. R. M. talents of our denomination, and indeed scarcethe dictates of his own conscience. This prin- God according to the dictates of their congogue of Oberdorf, previous to their departure. Pease of Albany. Mr. Pease was preparing to ly a lay member can be found who has not dab-The emigrants follow their relations and friends | return to the city, and was in the act of driving ciple laid at the foundation of their system, and sciences," there being "none to make them bled more or less in these pits of mire and conwho had preceded them several years, and en- the horse and wagon round from the rear to the without it they could not have justified their afraid," and arrived at Boston early in the last couraged them to seek the well-beloved land of front part of the house, Mrs. P., two of his own tention, thus spending in a worse than useless century; but suffering under the rigor of the North America, where they are not, as in most children, and three of his brother's having jumpmanner much time and talent for which our feltions. The adoption of it gave them something | Puritan dynasty, they, on assurances of perfect German States, deprived of their rights and ed in for the moment, when the horse started lows have a claim upon us. Now it is evident, stangible around which to rally-something religious freedom, removed, in 1720, to Pennsylprivileges as citizens, on account of adhering to suddenly, threw Mr. Pease out, and started off, that if one doctrine be true, the other must be which they could preach with confidence that it vania, then commonly called Quaker Valley. the faith of their ancestors." false. Yet good men on either side, who grave-They settled in the interior of the Province, and ly pretend to understand the Bible, say that their A CONVERTED JEW-The Granite Freeman the children from the rear of the wagon, when, were some of the first pioneers of the German own side is right and the other wrong. All see of July 31, publishes the following account of thing for which it was noble to live and safe to population who penetrated the wilds beyond the a discrepancy in this, and the infidel and un the visit of a converted Jew to Concord, N. H. die. There were not wanting at that time, as Schuylkil. As a quiet and industrious people, converted reason well herefrom not to believe a We hope it is not common for hotel keepers in now, persons of high standing in the religious they improved the country, and made "the book which its own followers, about equally dithe Granite State to deny lodgings to respectaworld to represent this doctrine as subversive of wilderness to blossom as the rose;" and from vided, contend teaches two or three different ble persons because their beards do not happen all good government, and to exert their influ- the earliest period of their occupation of our doctrines. Thus I once reasoned, and should much injured that she died on Sunday night. ence to bring persecution upon those who soil, they have rendered important services to to be trimmed exactly according to modern no-Mrs. P. was severely hurt, and two other of the until now, had not some different influences from tions. If it is, we should recommend them to maintained it. They were stigmatized as our country. Regarding conflict with arms as children severely bruised. those exerted by the followers of these theories anabaptists, ale-house preachers, seducers and unbecoming the Christian profession, still they issue a circular setting forth definitely what will been thrown around me. If these discrepancies suit their fastidious tastes, so that the public have ever advocated the cause of equal rights do exist, what is such a book worth upon which need not be disappointed and imposed upon :and succored the struggle for "liberty and indeto hang our immortal destinies, although claim-"A 'converted Jew,' with his deep black eye, pendence" to an extent no other denomination, ed by all to be the word of eternal life? Thus and flowing beard, held a religious meeting in as a denomination, can boast. During the have many reasoned, and this is the rock upon the State House Yard, on Tuesday evening of French war, (the war of 1756,) the doors of the which many a noble bark has stranded. But this week. He had a large and attentive audiand their confidence in it supported them amid whole establishment at Ephrata, then their only the error is not in the book, or the doctrine ence. As we sat by our office window, his settlement, were thrown open as a refuge to the mellow and gentle tones floated to our ear on taught in it; it is in the reader. The devil put years of age. the still evening air, very pleasantly. There scattered inhabitants of Paxton and Tulpehocka, it into the hearts of men to differ on these points, was something in this man's humble and quiet the extreme frontiers, from the incursions of the as a most effectual way to establish his own appearance, his gentle and confiding look and advocating it, however slow they may be to hostile Indians-all of whom were received and kingdom, and as he quoted Scripture, quoted it voice, his promiscuous but attentive audiencewrong, just as he did to Christ on the pinnacle the quiet stillness of the evening, that very Saturday afternoon last, while endeavoring to kept without charge by the Society during all the period of danger and alarm; upon hearing of the temple; that is, he did not quote the -We have been led to these remarks by readof which, a company of infantry was sent by the whole word of truth, but by dwelling on par-Royal Government from Philadelphia, to proticular detached points, perverted the doctrine tect that retreat, and the Home Government, or which, if taken as a whole, forms a most beautilearning the disinterested generosity and perthe fishermen and the tent makers, but rejected swimmer of the three, was drowned. ful system; and the same rebuke given to him and scorned by the proud and pharisaical. sonal sacrifices of the Society of Ephrata, by Christ, should be ours, "Man shall not live through the Commissioners who were sent to by bread alone, but by every word that proceedsucceeding evenings, and on Wednesday evevisit the place, and failing to induce them to eth out of the mouth of God." How often have take a remuneration for their outlay, their ser we witnessed the triumphs of the adversary of vices and sacrifices, insisted upon their accepting all good, as he beheld, by his wiles, the peace of a pair of large glass communion goblets, which beard, (though very neat and gentlemanly in his families destroyed, Sabbath-schools annihilated, appearance,) he had left town." into the water and was drowned. was the only recompense they would receive and even churches rent as with an earthquake SUDDEN DEATH.-Wm. Marsh, a loborer in but which I do not think were ever used for shock to their centre. CORBECTION.-I wish through the columns of that purpose. "One of the goblets I now possess These are not fancy sketches. During my the Recorder to correct a mistake which appears -the other was broken, accidentally, a few few short years of observation, I can revert to in the Minutes of the Western Association. vears since. And after the battle of Brandywine. numerous instances of this character; and who The error to which I refer is an omission of the in the year, 1777, the whole establishment was name of Eld. HIRAM CORNWELL, who is Elder about 45 years of age, and has left a wife and cannot ? Then the agitator in the affair, like a again thrown open to receive the wounded in the first .church of Alfred. Eld. C. united several children, in Charlestown. calmed maniac, would lay his hand on his heart, American soldiers, great numbers of whom and exclaim, O the desolations of Zion! Yet with this church a short time before the Associa-Judge Granger of Saratoga Co. died on Sat-(400 to 500) were taken to that place, a distance ever ready to renew his blighting contentions, tion held its session; but in making our report. of 60 or 70 miles, on wagons; were nursed, fed, as soon as any one presumed to question the corthe clerk accidentally made the omission above and comforted under their sufferings; and one rectness of his views. The actions of such re-N. V. HULL. mentioned. Milan Ross, Esq. a respectable citizen of hundred and fifty to two hundred, who sunk un mind me of a fable which I am a little surprised der their wounds and camp fever, had their dyhas never been recorded. Two scientific neighbors, who had lived as friends, fell out one day, Rev. John O. Choules, of Roxbury, by the riding up Main-st. of that town on Saturday, and To Judged and Condemned; in a Discourse between S. Snowberger, H. Beanman, I. Berger, B. Fahnestock, bus, State Christian and a Christian; proving by S. Fyeck, D. Mann, J. and F. Geesman. and the difficulty was this: One discovered that Georgetown College in Kentucky. of it ware legalized in the most polished states ness in private exercises? If we mit above mini manner reave that avoided a W . 5 d Greece and Rome. The same is true of per maintain a Christian life, it can only be effected to the men when share of performing a fair share the wrong track in their efforts to anchieve the lary should be punctually paid.

of social peace—when religious zeal without the Christian graces of faith, hope and charity, especially this last and greatest of the sister-

Judging of the future by the past, it is not hard to determine what subjects of controversy will produce good results, and what will not. For example, as often as the subject of the Sabbath, baptism, also the various benevolent movements, temperance, missionary operations, &c., have been laid before the people in the spirit of

abode among us, they find themselves compelled knowledge, and bigotry intolerant, supplant | by law to desist from labor on Sunday, and thus to sacrifice one-sixth of their earnings to the domineering spirit of a religious majority. But let them come, we say, and help to swell the num-

ber of those who oppose all coercion by civil magistrates in matters of religion, and especially in respect to Sabbath days. Here is the paragraph from the Orient:

"A large and peculiar troop of emigrants to America passed here this day. The whole company consisted of Jews from the neighbor

DROWNED.-Mr. Eason Lewis, a citizen of Black Rock, and formerly Canal Superintendent, was drowned in the harbor at that place on strongly carried our imagination back to the rescue a laborer in his employ who had fallen ministry of Jesus; we seemed to see Him, en- into the water. Singular to state, another indi-

Smith, met with an untimely end Saturday last. ning a large number of people gathered, but no He was on a visit at Jamacia, and on Saturday meeting was had; the Jew having been denied afternoon went out in company with two others lodging at our Hotels, on account of his long fishing; while in the act of jumping from a large boat into a smaller one, he fell between the two

SABBATH ACCIDENTS.

We are glad to believe, that the old song about "Sabbath accidents" (on Sunday,) is not so often heard now-a-days as formerly. Occasionally, however, a faint strain reaches us; on which account we have thought best to throw

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred at the residence of John I. Slingerland, Esq. in New Scotland, about seven miles from Albany, running furiously. Mrs. P. succeeded, with great presence of mind, in putting out two of while the horse was under full speed, having ran two miles, and down a steep hill, the wagon struck a bridge and Mrs. P. and two children were thrown out-the horse still dashing onthe other child remaining in until the wagon was upset and the horse finally stopped, was so

AWFUL ACCIDENT.-On Saturday morning, about two o'clock, Irving Worthington, one of the workmen in the rolling mill of Ogden & Smith, near Fairmount, while engaged in bending a piece of iron, was by some means drawn between two cog-wheels, and instantly crushed to death in an awful manner. The deceased has left a wife and three children. He was 60

treating with the people in the market-place, vidual who was no swimmer also jumped in to upon the mountain-side, and by the sea-shore- the rescue of his fellow-laborer and succeeded every where heard gladly by the poor and humble, in reaching the shore, while Mr. Lewis, the only "The stranger appointed other meetings, on SAD ACCIDENT.-- A young man named Ezra

the employ of Messrs. B. Thompson & Co., Charlestown, while at work Saturday forenoon, dropped down and died instantly, as it was supposed from an affection of the heart. He was

urday in an apoplectic fit, on board a canal packet, on his passage from Troy to his home.

The degree of D. D. has been conferred on Rahway, N. J., was thrown from his wagon while

THE SABBATH RECORDER

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, the bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was passed. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and the West point Appropriation Bill, were both passed. A Message was received from the President announcing the ratification of the Oregon treaty, and recommending the adoption of measures for the government of the Territory. A bill for the Territorial Government in cle is now removed; and the Adjutant General Oregon was accordingly introduced. Bills were passed, to establish an additional land office in Iowa, to aid the improvement of Fox new law, the Governor will issue his proclamaand Wisconsin rivers, to authorize the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal in the event of any being issued by Mexico, also a large number of private bills.

In the House of Representatives, a bill by commutation, where they shall avail themwas passed to organize a Territorial Government in Oregon; one provision of the bill excludes slavery from the Territory forever. The Land Graduation Bill was laid on the table, by a vote of 104 to 79. The Harbor and River Bill was received from the President with his objections. The French Spoliation Bill was passed. The Post Office Bill was passed, one feature of which is, that it authorizes letters in Post Offices to be advertized in such newspapers as the postmaster may select, without regard to their circulation. A message was received from the from an excessive devotion to a very large busi-President, asking an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to enable him to make a treaty of peace with suffering with a severe pain in the head for two Mexico, for the settlement of the boundary, &c. if it shall be found that one can be made. The appropriation was made.

Congress adjourned on Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS-SIX DAYS LATER.

The steamship Great Western reached New York on Monday morning last, bringing English papers to July 25. The following summary law, took therefrom his keys, went to the barn, comprises her principal news :---

tolerably steady. Beef is in good demand, but | ing he became worse, and shot himself through pork is less so. The inferior kinds of both have the head, within ten paces of his brother-in-law. been in more request. Cheese and grease but- He lived three hours, but spoke not. Another ter are lower. The produce markets are in a state of stagna-Colonial sugar has, of course, experienction. ed the blow which is involved in the equalization of the duties.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.—That portion of the but by the terms of that law all its other provisions are inoperative until the Governor, in the proclamation has been delayed because of the war with Mexico, which might render necessary a call upon the militia, and the new organization

would so interfere with this call as to embarrass or defeat it. The volunteers called for from this State having been fully enrolled, this obstahas officially announced that after the fall parades, which will close on the 15th of October, and for which there is not time to prepare under the tion declaring all the provisions of that law in full force. The official order requires all concerned in the execution of the law scrupulously to respect the right of the citizens to exempt themselves from the performance of militia duty,

selves of that right in conformity with the provisions of the new law, by the payment of the money, or taking the oath before the assessor, as the law prescribes. [N. Y. Tribune.

AFFECTING SUICIDE.—The late suicide at Grass Lake, Michigan, by Geo. L. Smith, was of the most affecting character, and excited the most uncommon sympathy for the bereaved friends and relatives. He was only 26 years of age, and he leaves an interesting wife and two little boys to mourn his untimely death. His health had become impaired during the spring, ness, which resulted in a mental aberration, after months. In May he left his business with agents, and with his wife started for New York, and after spending some days here he visited his parents in Madison Co., after which some friends in Orleans Co., where they tarried some three weeks. Believing him some better, they returned to their home at Grass Lake, where in a few days he terminated his own existence in the following manner. In the dead hour of night he arose, went to the pocket of his brother-inunlocked his carriage and took out his traveling

pistol, returned the keys, but kept the pistol The American Provision market continues without creating suspicion. During the morn-

Mr. Stephens, the celebrated traveller in of fines by the payment of seventy-five cents, the New York State Convention, and is under- humanly beating her child, while in a state of went into effect immediately after its passage; stood to be a close and able debater, as he is drunkenness. She was fined \$10 for beating well known to be a most pleasing and learned her child, and \$2 for drunkenness. writer. He is a native of New Jersey, thirtyexercise of his discretion, shall issue his procla- nine years of age, by profession a lawyer, and mation declaring them to be in force. This seemingly an independent, firm and determined man.

> About 24 years ago, a lady of Andover, Mrs. Gunnison, on retiring at night put up four curls in papers and pins. In the morning one of the pins was missing, and from the painful sensation in her ear, she was confident it had penetrated there. It was extracted last week at the Eye and Ear Infirmity in Boston, after great suffering on the part of the patient. It was not perceptibly corroded.

> Dr. Wm. B. Waterman, of Buffalo, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State prison, for disinterring bodies for anatomical purposes.

A contrivance for gathering fruit has recently been invented. It consists of a wire frame and spring which is intended to be attached to a pole of any convenient length, depending from which frame, is a conductor or muslin tube of sufficient size to receive and conduct the fruit which is detached by a single pull on the spring, gently to the hand, or basket of the gatherer.

The Apalachicola Commercial Advertiser

states that no person charged with crime has been confined in the jail of that County since last April Court.

The number of emigrants arrived at the port of Toronto during the present season up to the 30th July, is 9,964; to corresponding period last year, 7,452—being an increase of 2.512.

The speech of Wm. H. Seward, in defence of Freeman the murderer, is now in press, and will be published in a few days in pamphlet form.

We learn from the Quebec correspondence of the Montreal Times of the 5th inst. that the Rowland Hill had been pumped out and was expected to arrive at Quebec.

The St. Louis New Era of the 31st ult. learns that the steamer Radnor, Capt. Douglass, bound from that port to Fort Leavenworth, with a cargo of about 60 tons of Government stores and several smaller lots of freight, struck a stump, been placed in the Bowling Green, N. Y. to cool about dark, on Tuesday evening, when seven themselves in the spray of the Fountain. The course insured. The extensive establishment of the Messrs. Norris, Philadelphia, still continue to forward locomotives to all parts of the world. Ten were shipped to New York for Leghorn, two go to Trieste, for the Prussian government, and are intended for the Railroad between Trieste and Vienna. They have also dispatched one for the

A colored woman was lately brought up to new Militia Law which relates to commutation Greece, Egypt, Yucatan, &c., is a member of the Police Court, at Boston, charged with in-

> At Crawfordsville, IA., July 25, John Harney descended into a well which happened to be filled with gas, and fell to the bottom dead. His father perceiving it, immediately descended to his relief, when he fell dead also. James Harney, the only remaining son, is now a soldier in Mexico.

The Albany Argus says that every where in that vicinity it hears of the progress of the potato rot, which, it is feared, will make greater havoc than last year.

The Montreal Times of Thursday contains he particulars of a most destructive fire at Laprairie, at the junction of the Sorel and St. Lawrence, about ten miles above Montreal, on Wednesday night, by which the greater part of the town was reduced to ashes, about 300 houses having been destroyed.

Speaking of the treaty with the Pottowatamie Indians, recently ratified by the Senate, a writer says, " By this treaty the possessory right of the Pottowatmiest some six millions of acres of land is extinguished-five millions of valuaable land lying between the Missouri and Mississippi, west of the State of Iowa and north of N. J., on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabthe State of Missouri, and one million of acres on the Osage river, west of the latter State. The State of Iowa will by this treaty gain a front on the Missouri river of several hundred miles; and that State and the United States obtain possession of five millions of fruitful and saleable land, toward which a large emigration requiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N.J. has already been directed."

The Cherokee Commissioners, appointed to adjust the unhappy difficulties among the unforborious investigation, agreed upon a treaty, ceived his approval prior to its conclusion. Its solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers. most important article provides for a general amnesty and free pardon of all past offences and resentments among the contending parties. They will hereafter try to live in peace together.

Two stately and gorgeous Flamingoes have miles above Boonville, and just at the mouth of plumage of these birds is seen to full advantage, ety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt Lamine River, and sunk almost immediately to only when they extend and flap their wings, fawithin six inches of her boiler deck. The boat ding from the most beautiful and intense scarlet water at the door. There is also a new For farther particulars call on Dr. NELSON. and cargo, it is thought, will prove a total loss; through every shade of red to white. Their Grand-st., N. Y.-Mr. Burris, No. 1 Oliver-st.-or on the the latter being mostly for Government, was of height-when the head is elevated, extending to premises of nearly four feet-long slender legs, jointed midway, not larger round than a man's finger, and uniform in size from the body down, their long neck and large hooked bill, and finally their dignified and stately tread—all prominently disinguish them.

MARRIED.

In Hopkinton, R. I., July 5th, by Eld. A. B. Burdick, Mr. CHARLES F. OROCKER, of Bridgeport, Ct., and Miss NANCY PALMER, of Hopkinton.

DIED.

In Westerly, R. L., on the 5th of August, CHARLES MAN-DN, son of William D. and Abby Wells, aged 1 year and 11

In Westerly, R. I., on Monday evening, 3d inst., of bilious remittant fever, in the 28th year of his age, STEPHEN SAUN-DERS, son of Elias and Fanny Saunders. The deceased was young man of uncommon promise, and has left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his early departure. He was a member of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Westerly, and died with a firm hope in Christ.

Uncurrent Money.

The following are the rates at which "tincurrent money bought by the brokers in New York. Of course most hese bills pass readily in trade :----

New England	Georgia 2 di
Albany, Troy. &c., 1 4	Mobile. sp. pav's 1 "
N. I. Country	New Orleans
Philadelphia 1 "	Ohio 3 «
New Jersey	Iudiana 3 "
	Kentucky 24 "
Virginia 14 "	Tennessee 3 "
N. Čarolina	Missonri le Uno Z 24 "
	Michigan 2.
Wheeling 24 "	Michigan 152 (16 7)3, " Canada 31 "

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

STOS SHEND

The Forty-Second Anniversary of the Seventh day. Beptist General Conference will be held with the Church in Shiloh, bath in September next.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of giv ing notice to those who have made inquiries; that he is prepared to receive under his care a limited number of pa-

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-West ern Association will be held with the North Hampton Church, tunate Cherokees, have, after several weeks' la- Clark Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth-day before the second Sabbath in October, 1846. A full delegation from all which was submitted to the President and re- of our sister Associations, that we greatly need and earnestly

WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

A FARM FOR SALE,

TN the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninetyfive acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c. JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

If they are so good out of civil offices, we h into them to the intre not too good to octo reason for Constitude them from benefits reopen to every other **Maria** Maria Ana

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MDBNTS, anovaidasing withat the old song " (on Sunday,) is not as formerly. Ocnt strain reaches us: thought best to throw oms :----An accident occurn I. Slingerland, Esq. an miles from Albany, werst lives in dan-tath of a promising lighter of Mr. R. M. in the act of driving from the rear to the P. two of his own other's having jumpthe horse started out, and started off, Risucceeded, with the pressing: out two of of the yragon, when, full speed, having steep hill, the wagon P. and two children se still dashing onin until the wagon ally stopped, was so ed on Sunday night. and two other of the mir in ma amit and ar areal tank Saturday morning, forthington, one, of

mill of Ogden & engaged in bendome means drawn dinstantly crushed The deceased didren. He was 60 constants de la citizen, of Canal Superintend-

tor at that place on while endeavoring to ploy who had fallen o state, suother indi-tralso jumped is to porer and succeeded AMIN LONGU ENERGY rowned. animeund Auto badaildun

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In the manufacturing districts apathy exists increased by one or two continental failures. The houses did business in English goods.

The weather, at all times an object of interest, is especially so on the eve of harvest. Since the middle of last month, when the intense warmth which prevailed for some weeks ceased, showers, more or less severe, have prevailed.

An address of the merchants of Liverpool to Mr. McLane, congratulates him on the settlement of the Oregon question, to which he replied. Both documents are highly interesting, and creditable to the feelings of the respective parties. If there is one place more than another which would suffer by the interruption of friend ly relations with America, it is Liverpool.

Flogging in the British army has recently attracted a good deal of attention. Investigation has enlisted against flogging the indignation of the country, so that the extinction of the evil cannot be remote.

An elaborate report has been presented to Parliament relative to railways in connection with the invasion and the defense of the country.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the New Jersey Railroad, near Rahway, on Wednesday night, Aug. 5th, by which probably two or three persons lost their lives, and several more were severely injured. The particulars, (given by the Rahway Advocate,) are as follows :---

An extra train was engaged to run to New Brunswick, for the conveyance of a large number of Rechabites from Newark and Rahway, to join in a celebration of the Order at the former place. Three cars were well filled. They returned to this place about midnight, and when near town it is supposed some one drew the or twelve young men have recently been expellbolt connecting the forward car. The train was | ed, and a number of others suspended, for cerrunning at the moment with great speed, and a tain irregularities of conduct and violations of cry was raised that two of the cars were off the track. The engines were instantly reversed, of course bringing the forward and two rear cars together with a tremendous collision. Several persons were standing on the platforms, all of whom were more or less hurt.

A young man by the name of Ward had his legs most dreadfully jammed, and he is not expected to live. A man from Newark, it is also feared, is fatally hurt. Mr. Nathan Bunn of Woodbridge, had a piece of iron driven into the fleshy part of his leg, making a frightful wound, and was otherwise injured, but it is presumed mental schoolmasters. The qualifications and not fatally. Several others received severe salaries of the masters are already determined contusions. It is almost miraculous that more upon. were not injured or killed outright. It is stated The five high Mandarins of Amoy invited all that the cars came together with such force that the platforms on which the people were standing, were knocked off and the forward car was jammed into that in the rear several feet, but those sitting in that car were thrown back by the concussion, and thus were saved from injury. All the cars are more or less broken up-wheels torn off, seats wrenched from their places, &c.

brother-in-law arrived three hours too late, to take him to Madison Co., N. Y. Previous to his sickness, he was always cheerful, witty, and very affectionate.

A GROCERY ON A NEW PLAN.-The Editor of the Boston Transcript says, A friend called upon us yesterday, vehement in his encomium upon a system of economy lately carried into practice by an association of Workingmen in Boston. South Carolina Railroad. This new philanthropic scheme has developed itself in a Store on the second story of Boylston Hall-a Grocery-store to supply articles to the families of Workingmen at wholesale prices. Its' originators and others who form the Association pay \$3 each as a first fee, and then 25 cents per month as a regular subscription. They then guaranty to each member \$3 a week in case of illness, investing the common fund in Groceries, allowing the members only to purchase articles almost at cost. The Society saves the profits of the retailer, buying the stock at wholesale prices and selling at a trifling advance. This Boston Association may be termed the Parent Society. It has branches already established in some of the near Towns, and numbers in itself nearly 200 members. The store is open on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday and Saturdays, and its plan certainly is both novel and useful. The Association is called 'The Workingmen's Protective Union,' and our friend who informs us of it says it will certainly maintain the sterling motto ' United we

SUMMARY.

stand.'

A correspondent of the Bunker-Hill Aurora states that James Oliver of South Reading, on Friday, 31st ult. ejected from his stomach a live snake, one foot and four inches in length, which was probably swallowed many years ago. Mr. Oliver has been for several years subject to fits.

The College Faculty at Cambridge seem disposed to put some restraint on the irregular habits of the members of College. Some ten College rules.

The Ablany American Citizen states that Professor Emmons has analyzed the cheese which was supposed to have poisoned so many persons, and found that it contained no poisonous substance whatever. The deleterious effects experienced from eating the cheese arose from a peculiar state of decomposition which is sometimes incident to cheese.

Normal and Model Schools are about to be established in England for the training of regi-

the Missionaries, those from England and America, to a public dinner on the nineteenth of February, an honor never shown to any of the mercantile foreign residents.

The Richmond Times announces the death, on the 23d ult. of Mrs. Sarah B. Preston, widow of the late Gen. Francis Preston, and mother of Hon. Wm. C. Preston of South Carolina.

• The wife of Rev. J. L. Hodge, pastor of the lst Baptist Church, Brooklyn, died at Suffield. Conn. on the 4th inst. Rev. Mr. Hodge reached Suffield barely in time to receive her last breath.

By adding two and a half drachms of carbonate of soda to three pounds of fresh or salt butter, possessing a disagreeable flavor, renders it perfectly sweet.

An Irish servant girl supplied the dinner table with Castor Oil instead of Olive; and being sharply rebuked, she defended herself by saying that it was labeled, 'Castor Oil,' and she supposed of course that meant Oil for the Castor.

Boston, according to a late census, has a fraction less than 20,000 families-averaging nearly 6 individuals to a family-something more than three quarters of the families do their household work. The valuation of the city has more than trebled during the last 25 years.

It is stated that in the United States, 1 child in every 4 goes to school; in France, 1 in 20; in Poland, 1 in 78; in Russia, 1 in 367, that one being a noble. In Prussia, it ought to have been added, every child is sent to a place of ed-

A committee of nine, in the Legislature of Alabama, one from each judicial circuit, has recently made a report setting forth the danger few years ago show that 22,440,000 cubic feet of a redundant slave population. The commit tee express their apprehension that Kentucky Maryland and Virginia will soon abolish slavery and that North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkancalculated that all the motive power of Great sas will follow their example.

dowed in connection with King's College, London. The proposal is to raise an endowment to provide for the salary of a Professor, the purchase of Chinese books, and the establishment of scholarships for the encouragement of stulents.

It appears by a communication in The Traveller, that several robberies were committed on board of the steamer Mutual Safety, between New York and Providence, on Thursday night. The Rev. M. Hale Smith was relieved of his dress coat, money, gloves, &c. Another person ost \$50, another \$135, and another \$230.

A two year old heifer belonging to Mr. Jonah Rogers of Orange, last week gave birth to a calf which weighed 95 pounds-measured five feet, three inches in length, two feet nine inches in height, and was well proportioned every way, though it did not live. The hide weighed nine pounds and eight ounces.

About one hundred and fifty persons are subterraneanizing at the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where there is a band of music and other greeable appliances.

The large distillery between Waterloo and Seneca Falls, was burned to the ground, on the evening of the 6th. Damage about \$20,000. lo insurance.

A slave named Reuben, met with his death in Richmond, Va., on the 14th ult. under the most horrid circumstances. He had let himself down into a whiskey cistern, in the distillery their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be where he was employed, for the purpose of laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for paycleaning out some obstruction, and while enveloped in the vapor of a lcohol, alighted candle was handed to him to light up the cistern. The vapor became ignited immediately, and he was so horribly burned that he died on the following

A correspondent of a Rochester paper says:

-' The great Falls at Niagara have an average

-or 701,000 tons of water. Its moving power

would be 4,533,000 horse power. It has been

A man named Robinson was recently arrest-

ed in Georgia and taken to Quincy, Fla. charg-

ed with stealing Negroes. He turned state's

evidence, and confessed himself one of a gang

concerned in stealing Negroes, and robbing the

The proprietors of the Press in Buffalo have

initedly withdrawn from using the Magnetic

shall be completed to New York.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFCE, ALBANY, July 24, 1846.

TO the Sheriff of the City and County of New York : Sir Notice is hereby given that at the part County of L Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Elec-tion, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. Two Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of Jonas Earll, junior, and Stephen Clark, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of John A. Lott on the last day of December next. A Representative Lott on the last day of December next. A Representative in the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Third Con-gressional District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, con-sisting of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards of said City. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congres-sional District, consisting of the 8th, 9th and 14th Wards of said City. And also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District. consisting of the 11th for the Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of said City.

Also, the following officers for the said County, to wit: 16 Members of Assembly, a Sheriff in the place of William Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. A County Clerk in the place of James. Conner, whose term of service will expire on the last day of Decem-

ber next, and a Coroner in the place of Edmund G. Rawson, whose term of service will expire on the last day of Decem-ber next. Yours respectfully, in 1931 N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, New York, August 3d: 1846. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Sec-retary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided for. WM. JONES.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York. All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until election, and then hand in ment. See Revised Satutes, vol. 1, chap. vi., title 3d, article 3d part 1st, 140. aul3 lawte

SABBATH TRACTS. Torota in out

The Sabbath Tract Society publish the following Sabbath Tracts, at 15 pages for one cent:---in the south -

No. 1—An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christianheight of 160 feet. The measurements made a No. 2-The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the

few years ago show that 22,440,000 cubic feet Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts. of the of water descend this fearful leap every minute No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath.

28 pages; price 3 cts. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A. History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages; price 6 cts.

Britain is not one fortieth of this mighty moun- No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Schbatarians-[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pages; 1 cent.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages; 1 ct. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting, the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Min ister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Countyfeit

No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy-The True line. 4 [pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition, 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pages; 2 cents. of Worker from History

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

The first of August, the Anniversary of W. I. Emancipation, was appropriately celebrated by NEW YORK CONNECTICUT. Adams-Charles Potter. Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman the people of color both in Providence and Bos-Alfred-Maxson Green, Waterford-L. T. Roge " Hiram P. Burdick. Wm. Maxeon Berlin-Wm. B. Maxson, Miss Nancy Kendall, late of Leominster Gov. Slade of Vermont, it is said, will remove Ohio when his present term of office expires. In the established Telegraphic Tariff, the ices charged are according to the number of rds, without regard to the length thereof. Scientific American says that a Yankee in Communications to his wife contractions to his wife cont Mass. left two thousand dollars to aid indigent students in the Cambridge Divinity School." to Ohio when his present term of office expires. words, without regard to the length thereof. Cahoes, village is growing at a most rapid rate. We counted over 100 buildings in course of erection there. Among them a large cotton Factory, belonging to the Ogden Co. which will In the neighborhood of Jamaica, L. I., there Lost Creek, Levi H. Band. New Salem J. F. Rendelph 10184. OIHO munher coatwhitepantsandaccountbooksinmysmalltrunk Persin, Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. Bichland Birs Burdick. Bloomfield - Charles Clark. Northampton - S. Babcook. Port Jefferson - I. A. Deve has mairied Miss Sendthetrunkbythenextboatdirecttomeatnewyork."" The Anniversary of the State Teachers' Asso-Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forke-Wm. Utter. Watson-Wm. Quibell. MICHIGANISOY Duxbury, Mass. has contributed \$1,000 in ly all cases without effect. The services of Mr. ciation, which was formed at a State Conven-

A Chinese Professorship is about to be en-

PIERRO MARONCELLI, the friend and companion of Silvio Pellico, in his imprisonment at Spielberg, died at his residence in Brevoort-Telegraph as a medium of receiving news, until place in this city, on Saturday, Aug. 1st, on the anniversary of the day and hour that united him to the mother of his only child, and the partner of his happier years.

William Harris, a preacher, dentist, &c. was,

on the 17th July, convicted by the Criminal Court of Memphis, Tenn. for kidnapping a slave boy, sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The jury were out six days before they could

tain.'

mail.

The youngest town in New Hampshire, Manchester, voted on Saturday, 485 to 134, to accept whose appointments are vested in the Govenor the charter for a city government, granted by prices charged are according to the number of the Legislature. Manchester has been settled

> In the neighborhood of Jamaica, L. I., there prevails at the present time a disease among horses of a peculiarly fatal character. A great variety of remedies have been tried, and in near-

agree on a verdict.

It appears by an official report laid before the New York Constitution Convention, that there are in the Empire State 2500 civil officers

run 8000 spindles. It is estimated that the population of Cahoes will increase at least 1000

during the present year.

THE NEWSVENDERS GF LONDON, as we learn from the Times, lately partook of their annual Public Dinner. About two o'clock nearly 300 boys sat down to an excellent dinner, and they seemed highly delighted with the festive scene. About 6 o'clock nearly 200 men and their wives also sat down to a most sumptuous dinner. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts were proposed and duly responded to. About

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

32

CHILD OF SORROW.

- AL. BRISKIND- AMANA BY MRS. PIERSON. Child of sorrow !- Child of sorrow,-Murmur not beneath the rod. molid to their There may be a joyful morriw, HADAE ZIELERY Treasured up for thee with God. 65 48 Dimmer When thy night of pain is darkest, -HOLDSHELES When thy path is cold and drear, Trust in God—He surely marketh oK sentimer HI IS ADD COM Every pang and every tear.

> If thy spirit bow before him, With a heart-felt; humble prayer, If thy fervent faith adore him, He will banish thy despair.

He will teach thee resignation, He will give thee heart-felt peace. Blessed hope, and consolation, Riches and immortal bliss. [Forest Minst.

NEVER PROCRASTINATE.

"You'll please not forget to ask the place for me, sir," said a pale, blue-eyed boy as he brushed the coat of the man of leisure at his lodg-

"Certainly not," said Mr. Inklin, "I shall be going that way in a day or two."

"Did you ask for the place for me yesterday?" said the pale boy on the following day, with a quivering lip, as he performed the same office. "No," was the answer. "I was busy; but I will to-day."

"Heaven help my poor mother," murmured the boy, and gazed listlessly on the cent Mr. Inklin laid in his hand.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with the loaf of bread he had earned by brushing the gentlemen's coats at the hotel. They shouted with joy, and his mother held out her emaciated hand for a portion, while a sickly smile flitted across her face.

"Mother, dear," said the boy, "Mr. Inklin thinks he can get me the place, and I shall have three meals a day-only think, mother, three meals! and it won't take me three minutes to run home and share them with you."

The morning came, and the pale boy's voice trembled with eagerness as he asked Mr. Inklin if he had applied for the place. "Not yet," said the man of leisure, "but

there is time enough."

The cent that morning was wet with tears. Another morning arrived.

of individuals killed or wounded on the railroads in our day, there is scarcely any one so poor and that of travelers on the same routes, was, in that he has not an umbrella. They are become that some provision should be made by the govthe most unfavorable years, as one to 494,000 as common as shoes and stockings.

and in the most favorable year, as one to 8,889,-000. In Prussia, according to M. de Reden, 40 in the streets, is about three hundred.

THE RETURN OF THE WANDERER.

Some years ago a pious widow, who was reduced to great poverty, had just placed the last smoked herring on her table to supply her. hunger and that of her children, when a rap was heard at the door, and a stranger solicited a lodging and a morsel of food, saying that he had not tasted bread for twenty-four hours. The widow did not hesitate, but offered a share saken, or suffer deeper for an act of charity."

The traveler drew near the table; but when amid the wavering fight, and covering smoke, he saw the scanty fare, filled with astonishment, and tumult of the scene, his glazing eye caught he said, "And is this all your store? and do you the head of his mighty columns, as torn yet offer to share to one you do not know? Then steady, they bore his victorious eagles on, and I never saw charity before! But, madame, do you not wrong your children by giving a part of from his dying lips. Awe-struck and still, his your last morsel to a stranger ?" "Ah," said few remaining friends stood in tears about his the widow, weeping, "I have a boy, a darling couch, gazing steadfastly on that awful, kingly son, somewhere on the face of the wide world, brow; but it gave no farther token, and the unless Heaven has taken him away; and I only haughty lips moved no more. Napoleon lay act toward you as I would that others should act toward him. God, who sent manna from heaven, can provide for us as he did for Israel; and how should I grieve if my son should be a wanderer destitute as you, and should find a shelter, even as poor as this, and be turned unrelieved away?"

The widow stopped, and the stranger, springing from his seat, clasped her in his arms; "God, indeed, has provided just such a home for your wandering son, and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress. My mother! O my mother."

It was indeed her long-lost son, returned from India. He had chosen this way to surprise his family. But never was surprise more complete or more joyful. He was able to make the family comfortable, which he immediately did, the mother living for some years longer, in the enjoyment of plenty. [Anecdotes of the Family.

A CHEERFUL BEART.

to 50 persons perish annually in traveling on that wonderful mind was to be quenched in the persons are annually interred while alive. An the rivers. In the city of London alone, the night of the grave; and Nature, as if determin- exchange paper states that since 1833, accidentnumber of persons who are killed every year by ed to assert the greatness of her work to the last, al circumstances have prevented 94 persons accidents which happen to carriages circulating trumpeted him out of the world with one of her from being buried alive. Of these, 35 persons

never comes and the tread of armies is never heard. Yet even in that solemn hour, his deto the stranger, saying, "We shall not be for- or the Danube, or on the plains of Italy. It was the thunder of cannon that smote his ear; and tory term.

silent and motionless in his last sleep.

NUMERICAL COINCIDENCES .--- The marriage Louis III. of France, with the Princess Ann of Austria, met with many obstacles, but was ultimately brought about in consequence of the following weighty considerations.

The name of Louis, or according to the ancient orthography, Loys de Bourbon, contained thirteen letters; he was in the thirteenth year of his age; and he was the thirteenth King of France of the name of Louis. The Princess Anne d'Autriche had also thirteen letters in her name; she too was in her thirteenth year; and there were thirteen princesses of the same name in the house of Spain. Nay, more, Louis and Anne were born on the same day, of the same month, of the same year. In short, nothing could be more obvious than that they were born for each other!

"It is very thoughtless in the boy to be so I once heard a young lady say to an individ- Similar to the above was the play on the num-

BURIAL ALIVE .- We have often thought ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. ernment, against the possibility of living interments. Death and the funeral follow each THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.-But at length other so closely that we have no doubt many fiercest storms. Amid the roar of the blast, and recovered spontaneously from their lethargy, at the shock of the billows, as they broke where a the moment when the funeral ceremonies were wave had not struck for twenty years-amid the about taking place, 13 were aroused under the darkness and gloom and uproar of one of the stimulus of the busy love and grief about them, most tempestuous nights that ever rocked that 7 by the fall of the coffin which enclosed them, lonely isle-Napoleon's spirit was passing to 9 by the prickings of the flesh in sewing up the are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture of the second se that unseen world, where the sound of battle shroud, 5 by the sense of sufficiation in their cof-never comes and the tread of armies is never fins, 19 by accidental delays which occurred method decidedly the most pleasant and economical. in the interment (how significant is this item !) heard. Yet even in that solemn nour, ins de-lirious soul, caught perhaps by the battle-like and 6 by voluntary delays suggested by doubt the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be the battle for furnishing good heard and for the battle battl roar of the storm without, was once more in the as to their death! We believe that in some responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the law compels the Hall. Board can be had in private families who will be midst of the fight, struggling by the Pyramids, parts of Continental Europe the law compels the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular. the delay of funerals for a certain and satisfac-

> whimsical instances of this occur continually, especially in the answers of witnesses, when the state of the given literally as they speak. In a late assault an unreserved compliance with which, no student should case, the prosecution swore, "The prisoner | think of entering the Institution. struck him with a broom on his *head* till he broke the *top of it.*" In narrating an incident some time since, it was stated that a poor old. woman was run over by a cart aged sixty. So in a case of supposed poisoning, "He had something in a blue paper in his hand, and I saw him put his head over the pot and put it in." Another swallowing a base coin—"He snatched the half crown from the boy which he swallowed,"-which seems to mean the boy, not the money, but still the sentence is correct. An old fellow who many years sold combustible matches in Bishopsgate, had the following cry: "Buy a penny-worth of matches, of a poor old man made f foreign wood."

The difference between rising at six in the norning and *eight*, in the course of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same time he otherwise would, amounts to twenty-nine thousand hours, or three years one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which will Nothing was more common in former times afford exactly eight hours a day for ten years; so than such puerile combinations of circumstances. it is the same as if ten years were added to life -a weighty consideration, in which we could command eight hours a day for the cultivation of our minds or the dispatch of business.

Board of Instruction.

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W.C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Tenchers-four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of crection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &commodation of second in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, un-

der the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in ly desired.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough NEGLECTING THE ANTECEDENT. Some very whimsical instances of this occur continually,

Regulations. 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian.

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be

allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, an not be permitted.

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

Notice.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification f School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hundred and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a number much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms. The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as

VARIETY.

late," said Mr. Inklin. "Not a soul here to ual, "Your countenance to me is like the ber fourteen, as connected with the life of Henbrush my coat."

with weeping.

"I am sorry to disappoint you," said the man was taken up yesterday.

tears. "I don't care now," said he, sobbing;

"we may as well starve. Mother is dead." The man of leisure was shocked, and he gave the boy a dollar.

HOUSEHOLD LAWS OF HENRY VIII.

The following extract from an MS., relating to the regulation of Henry the Eighth's housewhold, is curious and interesting.

"His highness's baker shall not put alums into the bread, nor mix rye, oaten, or bean flour with the same, and if detected, he shall be put in the stocks. His highness's attendants are not to steal any lock or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of noblemen's or gentlemen's houses, where they go to visit. Master cooks shall not employ such scullions as go about ill-dressed, or lie all night on the ground before the kitchen fire. No dogs to be kept in the Court, but only a few Spaniels for the ladies. Dinners to be at ten, suppers at four. The officers of his privy chamber shall be living together, no grudging nor grumbling, nor talk-ing of the King's pastime. The King's barber is enjoined to be cleanly, not to frequent the company of misguided persons, for fear of danger to the King's royal person. There shall be no romping with maids on the stair case, by which dishes and other things are often broken. Care shall be taken of the pewter spoons, and that the wooden ones used in the kitchen be not broken or stolen. The pages shall not interrupt the kitchen maids. The groom shall not steal his highness's straw for beds, sufficient being allowed them. Coal only to be allowed to the King's, Queen's, and Lady Mary's chambers. The brewers are not to put any brimstone into the ale." Among the fishes for the table, is mentioned the porpoise; if too big for a horse-load, an extra allowance to purveyor. Twenty-four loaves a day, allowed for his royal highness's greyhounds. Ordered, that all noblemen and gentlemen at the end of the Sessions of Parliament depart to their several Counties, on pain of the Royal displeasure."

ACCIDENTS 'ON BAILBOADS.

Heir At the last sitting of the Philotechnic Society of Berlin, the Baron de Reden read a memoir, the object of which was to prove that the num-ber of accidents which have up to the present time happened on European railroads is extremely small compared to that of the number from this paper, which we find in a Paris jour. | millions of inhabitants."

shing sun, for it always gladdens me with a The child came at length, his face swollen | cheerful look." A merry or cheerful countenance was one of the things which Jeremy Tayof leisure, "but the place in Mr. C----'s store | take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would The boy stopt brushing and burst afresh into spend their time if shut up in a dungeon. They go mourning and complaining from day to day, that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have should escape out of their hands. They look always on the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present, for the evil that is to come. This is not

religion. Religion makes the heart cheerful, and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves.

The industrious bee does not stop to complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on selecting the honey where he can find it, and passing quietly by the place where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We often travel on a hard and uneaven road, but with a cheerful spirit and a heart to praise God for his mercies, we may walk therein with great comfort, and come to the end of our journey in peace.

> " Give me a calm and thankful heart, From every murmur free ! The blessings of thy grace impart, And make me live to thee."

GROWTH OF LONDON.

We are apt to imagine here in the United States, that the growth of our towns and cities greatly surpasses in rapidity and extent those of the old world. Some facts about London would seem to contradict this notion. It is stated, for instance, in a recent report of the Government, 'that in a little more than twelve years, twelve hundred new streets have been added to London, which is at the rate of one hundred streets a year. These twelve hundred new streets contain forty-eight thousand houses, most of them built on a large and commodious scale, and in a style of superior comfort." With all this wonderful increase, it is said "that the demand for houses, instead of diminishing, continues to increase, and that while in many towns of the interior the number of unoccupied houses is augmenting, scarcely is a new street finished, be fore almost every house in it is fully occupied One great reason assigned for the rapid growth of London, is the extraordinary facility and despatch with which people are now transported over railroads terminating there. Owing to this cause, it is estimated that the daily influx of in-

dividuals is five times greater than it was fifteen WF In VIRCISTIN

Trailways, that is to say when there were the slender thanks given to those who endeavor to The celebrated actress, Mrs. Oldfield, had the It must have been a pleasing and impressive For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent.

ry the Fourth. He was born in the fourteenth century, fourteen years and fourteen decades after Jesus Christ; he came into the world on lor said his enemies and persecutors could not the 14th of December, and left it on the 14th of May; he lived four times fourteen years, four times fourteen days and fourteen weeks, and there were fourteen letters in his name, Henri whose estate is valued at \$25,000 per annum. de Bourbon.

most to its antipodes.

CANTON, April 1, 1846.

DEAREST RIB,-Having scraped together enough of this world's goods to render us economically comfortable and independent during A thought struck him in his depression, and the rest of our lives, I shall resign the command of the clipper Swordfish, and will leave her on Office. A message was dispatched to Philadelthe first of May. I shall arrive in London on the 20th June; spend ten days there in arranging my business, and viewing the principal objects of interest, and will then proceed to Liverpool. I shall leave that port on the glorious fourth, in the Cambria steamer, and will arrive at East Boston on the afternoon of the seventeenth. You will, therefore, have a carriage ready on that day, and by the way, don't forget above the usual stature, with a long face and to have some broiled salmon, green peas and new potatoes for dinner, at 5 P. M. precisely. But the finale is to be told. The captain did arrive there on the very day he calculated, and had the pleasure of dining on fresh salmon, with suitable fixins, precisely at 5. A century-ago, the captain would have been indicted for a wizard.

Power of Imagination.-At Williams College, the other day, the Professor of Chemistry, while administering in the course of his lectures the Protoxide of Nitrogen, or, as it is commonly called, Laughing Gas, in order to ascertain now great an influence the imagination had in producing the effects consequent on respiring it, secretly filled the India-rubber gas bag with common air instead of gas. It was taken without suspicion, and the effects, if anything, were of the gaseous trick may be imagined.

VANITY.-The French Princess de Charlois, when in the agonies of death, and receiving the can, who stood upon the wharf at East Boston years ago. London is now about forty miles in last sacrament, yielded very reluctantly to the when the Cambria came in, says that as the vesof passengers. The following facts are taken circumference, and numbers more than two wishes of her confessor, to wipe off her rouge. sel was nearing her destination, the Hutchinson "If I must," said she to her maid, "give me Family, who were among the passengers, struck some other ribbons, for you know that, without up "Home, Sweet Home!" and sang with thrill-In France, in the year most unfavorable to bUMBRELLAS, -It is curious to observe the rouge, yellow ribbons look frightful upon me." ing sweetness and beauty that touching song. for by any person or association at the following rates:

In one of the markets in this city, says the New York Sun, may be seen a middle-aged woman, whose history is full of interest. She is a younger daughter of a titled English aristocrat,, She was brought up in luxury, fell in love with and married her father's groom, was turned out TRAVELER'S WONDERS !- The Boston Post of house and home, and obliged to fly from her no student will be admitted for any length of time less than says the following extract of a letter from a sea | country to avoid her father's vengeance. She | a term, extraordinaries excepted. captain to his lady in that city, shows the won-passed through many trials which rend the derful certainty and celerity with which a per- heart, in her career from wealth to peverty. son may travel from one point of the globe al- She is now selling fruit in a New York market.

A merchant of Philadelphia was taken in Baltimore the other day on a sheriff's warrant, and in duress, without a friend in the city by whose interposition he could escape a visit to the jail. in custody of the sheriff he visited the Telegraph phia, a draft drawn and accepted, and in half an hour the party was released, blessing the arts and sciences in general, and Morse's Telegraph in particular,

Don Ferdinand Columbus, the son of the great discoverer, gives this description of his father:--- 'The Admiral was a well formed man, somewhat high cheek bones, without any aspect either of fullness or leanness. His nose was aqueline, his eyes light; his complexion pale, and lighted up with lively colors. In his youth he had light hair, which by his thirtieth year had become wholly white.'

In Great Britain, the post office now yields to the government a yearly nett income of about five millions of dollars; though since the franking privilege was there abolished, and rulers pay postage, like others, it has carried letters throughout the kingdom for a penny, and newspapers for nothing. And since this cheap system was introduced, it is stated that millions of the poorer classes are learning to write, for the pleasure of correspondence,-thus cultivating friendships, as well as increasing the revenue.

The character of Tasso has obtained the highmore powerful than upon those who had really est praise. It is said of him that there never breathed the pure gas. One complained that it | was a scholar more humble, a wit more devout. produced nausea and dizziness; another imme- or a man more amiable in society. Some perliately manifested pugilistic propensities, and son reported to him that a malicious enemy before he could be restrained, tore into pieces spoke ill of him to all the world. "Let him the coat of one of the bystanders; while a third persevere," said Tasso; "his rancor gives me exclaimed, "this is life-l never enjoyed it be- no pain. How much better is it that he should fore.". The laughter that followed the exposure speak ill of me to all the world, than that all the world should speak ill of him to me."

A correspondent of the Springfield Republi-

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the

term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly,

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

	Expenses. Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term,	\$3 50 to 5	50
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tras na	amed above,) need not exceed se	(except 10	r the ex-
For	the convenience of such as choose	eventy-nve	dollars.

ce of such as choose to board themselves, ooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL President of the Board of Trustees. ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE. Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages and Moral and Intellectual Science.

GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Director of the Primary Department. R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and

Physiology; Illustrations with a MANIKIN, in the Fallor Winter Term. Mrs. LUCY M. CARPENTER, Preceptress, and Teacher

of Modern Languages and the Fine Arts.

The Academic Year will be divided into three Terms of 4 weeks each. The First commencing April 29, ending Aug. 5. The Second, Sept. 16, ending Dec. 23. The Third, Jan. 6; ending April 14.

TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those designing to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue seven weeks, with daily Lectures, ind Model Classes.

Tuition, to be arranged at the commencement of each Term. Primary Department, \$2 00. Academic, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Music on the Piano \$5 00 per term of twelve weeks. No Extra Charges for Drawing, Painting, Lectures, or Incidentals. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families, from \$1:00 to \$1.50.

Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL, Agents. DeRuyter, March 6, 1846.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portions of the contents of the National Intelligencer proper as can be compressed within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers on Saturday, at two dollars a yeap payable in advance in all cases no. account being

opened with subscribers to the weekly paper. To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the seat of General Government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid

favorable year, there happened only one acci- ed upon with a feeling similar to that with dent in 1,321,000 travelers. In England, in which the ancient prophet of that name was reare much less frequent than those on the Eng- the back door of which he retreated into an nerves - " Poor Barbara had never before seen ish railroads. During the five years from 1841, adjoining street, and without further molestation a donkey, and having read in the Bible that the Door! (399 of whom perished) or one in 95,000.

all Europe, the proportion between the number | ion, to the men of smock frocks and aprons; and had encountered."

test number of accidents, which was that of increase the comforts and conveniences of the same penchant. Her last words, in arranging incident to all who witnessed it. 1942, when the great disastar on the road from human race. When Jonas Hanway, though a Parts to Versailles took place, there was one very popular character, first appeared in the like to look frightful after death." Pope satir- famous moon story very attentively, replied with accident to 25,000 travelers. In 1844, the most streets of London with an umbrella, he was lookised thus :---

1840, the most unfavorable year, there was one garded. The novel example of such effeminacy accident to 64,000 passengers; in 1843, the was ridiculed as quite insufferable; and prefermost favorable year. 1 accident to 69,000 trav- ring the rays of the sun to the shower of miselers. These figures, according to M. Reden, siles with which he was assailed he quietly put consequences that the sight and braying of a prove that accidents on the railroads in France, it down and took shelter in a cutler's shop, from donkey produced upon Mistress Barbara's

to 1845, the number of persons who have suffer- got safe home. It was some time before he Devil went about like a roring lion seeking of the paper used on the telegraph machine in the English rallways was again ventured to defend himself publicly whom he might devour she took it for granted Springheld, for the steamer's news, was nearly \$2.00 per year payable in advance. against the sun's rays, but being deemed an ec- that this was Beelzebub himself. The kitch three miles.

In Belgum, in 1844, the most unfavorable centric, his singularity was, overlooked, and he en was soon in a hubbub; the servants hurried year about was one accident to 88,000; in 1844, was permitted quietly to walk under cover, to the spot. There lay old Barbara in fits; as the most favorable year, one accident to 102, At length so many began to avail themselves of fast as she got out of one, the thought of the the most flavorable year, one accident to 102. At length so many began to avail themselves of last as sne got out of oue, inclusive, of the female children are destroyed. The first stamport of the female children are destroyed in the Belgi-grew familiar to it. A few rurals stopped now for the good, soil was devouily suparstitious. The first stamboat that of the same of the first stamboat that of the same of the first stamboat the same of the first stamboat the same of the first stamboat that for the same of the first stamboat the same of the first stamboat the same of the same

some articles of dress, were : "One would not An old lady who had been reading Locke's

"One would not sure look ugly when she's dead, And, Betty, give those cheeks a little red."

FRIGHT FROM A DONKEY .- Irving, in Ralph

The Dayspring states that the annual sale of Ringwood, gives the following account of the opium at Amoy, amounts to \$1,200,000; and there are four other smuggling marts along the coast of the same province.

> Mr. Pohlman, missionary on the Island of set hed more than six months, at which time all subscrip moy, save that of it is an it. Amoy, says that "it is well ascertained that tions for the year will be considered due of says among the poor people in that island one half a Raymenta beeived will be acknowledged both in the The first steamboat that ever arrived at St. cept at the discretion of the publisher arrived bey outs was in 1818. The navigation of the Communications, orders, and remittances, should be akes by steamboat to the arrived at St. cept at the discretion of the publisher arrived be

The Springfield Gazette says that the length

For each sum of Ten-Dollars, above twenty-eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will command thirty-seven copies.

Publishers throughout the several States and Territories emphasis, that the idea of the moon's being in-habited was too incredible to believe; for, said this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office, she, what becomes of the people when the moon with the advertisement marked therein, shall receive, the is nothing, but a little streak ?

> The Sabbath Recorder. UITER WEST TO PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT TE BEL MOUT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK the continue and the

une avited and driver EBMS. h alifui. [hamas? paper, and, by an accompanying receipt-

GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York,